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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/524,594	09/16/2005	Henrik Orum	36731-000053/US	8831
36593 7590 03/02/2010 HARNESS, DICKEY & PIERCE, P.L.C. P.O. BOX 8910 RESTON, VA 20195				
EXAMINER BOSWELL, CHRISTOPHER J				
ART UNIT 3673		PAPER NUMBER		
MAIL DATE 03/02/2010		DELIVERY MODE PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/524,594

Applicant(s)

ORUM ET AL.

Examiner

CHRISTOPHER BOSWELL

Art Unit

3673

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 January 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-14 and 16-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-14 and 16-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 February 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 2, 4-14, 16-21 and 29-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 4,159,015 to Gotto et al.

Gotto et al. disclose a safety-fastener (1) to be secured by fastening, the fastener comprising at least a threaded tip (2) having a hollow channel (cavity that receives 5”) defined at least partly therein, and a rod (4) having a hollow channel (channels that allow 5” to be oscillatingly received) defined at least partly therein, and a locking element (5”) housed at least partly within the hollow channel of the threaded tip and or the hollow channel of the rod (figures 3 and 4), the threaded tip and rod being interconnected in a joint (the junction between 2 and 4 encased within surround 1), the joint inhibiting axial movement of the rod relative to the threaded tip (the joint holds the rod and the threaded tip in axial engagement) and the joint allowing transmission of rotational movement from the rod to the threaded tip in one locked state and preventing transmission of rotational movement from the rod to the threaded tip in another unlocked state (column 2, lines 31-63), wherein the channel of the threaded tip is generally aligned with the channel of the rod at the joint such that the locking element can move within the channels between the threaded tip and rod (figures 3 and 4), and wherein the joint is locked by the insertion of the locking element into the joint and into a rotationally locking engagement at

least partly within the channel of the rod and at least partly within the channel of the threaded tip (column 2, lines 31-42), as in claim 1.

Gotto et al. also disclose the safety-fastener being adapted to allow reversible shifting between the locked and the unlocked state (column 2, lines 31-63), as in claim 2, wherein the rod comprises a gripping means (key 6 inserted into the rod) extending in a direction opposite to the threaded tip for applying a torque to the rod, as in claim 4, and where the threaded part contains at least threads (figure 3), as in claim 12, as well as the length of the threaded part is at least 50% of the entire length of the safety-fastener (figure 3), as in claim 13, as well as locking means adapted to receive a pad-lock (locking assembly within element 4) for locking the locking element in either the locked and/or the unlocked states of the fastener, as in claim 18, and the rod comprises attachment means for securing peripheral objects to the fastener (5 and 5' secures 1 to the rod), as in claim 19, wherein the object is a beach safety-box (the object is a box surround the safety-fastener), as in claim 20.

Gotto et al. further disclose the locking element is accessible from a top portion of the rod opposite to the threaded tip so as to allow shifting between the locked and the unlocked state on a mounted safety-fastener (column 2, lines 31-63), as in claim 5, and the joint being shifted from the locked to the unlocked state and vice versa by the removal of the locking element from the joint (column 2, lines 31-63), as in claim 6, as well as the joint being shifted from the locked state to the unlocked state by irreversible breaking of the locking element within the joint (breaking of the locking element would prevent the locking members from limiting the rotational movement and thus be in the unlocked state), as in claim 7, wherein the locking element is

adapted to break at a pre-specified torque (the pre-specified torque is equivalent to the shear strength of the material utilized in the manufacturing of the locking members), as in claim 8.

Gotto et al. additionally disclose the safety-fastener being adapted to allow reversible shifting between the locked and the unlocked state by displacement of the locking element in the axial direction of the fastener (column 2, lines 31-63), as in claim 9, wherein the locking element is displaced in a direction from the rod towards the threaded part (column 2, lines 31-63), as in claim 10, and the locking element being displaced in a direction from the threaded part towards the rod (column 2, lines 31-63), as in claim 11.

Gotto et al. also disclose the rod being provided in the form of a hollow tube that houses the locking element (figures 3 and 4), as in claim 14, further comprising a handle member (key 6) arranged to control the moving of the locking element from a top portion, opposite the threaded tip of the rod (figure 1), as in claim 16, and fixating means (the locking cylinder within 4 that actuates 5, 5', 5'') allowing fixation of the locking element in any of the locked and/or unlocked states, as in claim 17, wherein the joint is shifted between the locked and unlocked state by respectively removing and inserting the locking element into the safety-fastener (column 2, lines 31-63), as in claim 21.

Gotto et al. further disclose the joint is unlocked by movement of the locking element out of the joint and out of rotationally locking engagement with at least one of the rod and the threaded tip (column 2, lines 31-63), as in claim 29, as well as the locking element frictionally engages the rod and the threaded tip at least partly within the channel of the rod and at least partly within the channel of the threaded tip to lock the joint (column 2, lines 31-63), as in claim 30, and the hollow channel is a cavity in the threaded tip (figure 3), as in claim 33.

Gotto et al. further disclose a fastener having a body (2) having threads extending at least partly around the body (figure 1) and a cavity (cavity that receives 5") extending at least through the body, a head (1) coupled to the body and having a channel (channel that holds 5' in reciprocal movement) extending at least partly through the head, the channel of the head being generally aligned with the channel of the body and including a cross-sectional shape substantially similar to a cross-sectional shape of the channel of the body (figures 3 and 4), a locking element (5") positionable at least partly within the channel of the threaded tip and at least partly within the channel of the head (figure 4), wherein the head is coupled to the body at a joint (the junction between 2 and 4 encased within surround 1) that inhibits axial movement of the head relative to the body (the joint holds the rod and the threaded tip in axial engagement), the joint being configured to inhibit the body from moving either towards or away from the head (the joint holds the rod and the threaded tip in axial engagement), the joint allowing transmission of rotational movement from the head to the body in a locked state (when the locking element is in the lowered position, a user can rotate the assembly) and inhibiting transmission of rotational movement from the head to the body in an unlocked state (when the locking element is in the raised position, there is no rotational force applied to the body), wherein the locking element is moveable within the channels of the body and the head to allow shifting of the joint between the locked state and the unlocked state (column 2, lines 31-63), wherein in the locked state of the joint the locking element is disposed at least partly within the channel of the body and at least partly within the channel of the head in engagement with both the body and the head so that rotational movement of the head is transmitted to the body (figure 4), and wherein in the

unlocked state of the joint the locking element is disposed out of engagement with at least one of the body and the head so that rotational movement of the head is not transmitted to the body (column 2, lines 31-63), as in claim 31.

Gotto et al. additionally discloses the unlocked state of the joint the locking element is disposed out of the channel of the rod and substantially within the channel of the threaded tip (column 2, lines 43-63), as in claim 32.

Claims 22-24 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 4,454,824 to Wood.

Wood additionally discloses a lock safety-fastener comprising a fastener (22) and a lock (52) wherein the fastener includes an insertion-region (the auger on the end of element 22) which can be used for attachment into a solid material, and a lock-accepting region (12) which protrudes from the solid material, and wherein the attachment and locking of the lock to the lock-accepting region allows the lock to rotate freely around the lock-accepting region in its locked state thereby significantly hindering the possibility for loosening the fastener (column 2, lines 56-68), and wherein the attachment of the lock to the lock-accepting region of the fastener includes inserting the lock-accepting region into the lock such that the lock substantially covers the lock-accepting region (figure 2 shows the lock being over the lock-accepting region), as in claim 22.

Wood also discloses the insertion-region of the fastener is threaded and wherein the lock-accepting region comprises a gripping means (54) for applying torque to the fastener thereby

enabling the fastener to be secured by screwing, as in claim 23, wherein the lock is constructed such that it can be attached to the lock-accepting region of the fastener when unlocked (via eyelet 50), cannot be detached from the lock-accepting region of the fastener when locked (when the lock is in the locked state, it can not be removed from the eyelet), can rotate freely on the lock-accepting region of the fastener when locked (column 2, lines 56-68), and prevents the lock-accepting region of the fastener and the fastener-head to be accessed by gripping tools when locked (column 2, lines 64-68), as in claim 24, and the use of the lock safety-fastener to secure objects against unauthorized removal (column 3, lines 10-21), as in claim 28.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wood, as applied above, in view of U.S. Patent Number 3,817,063 to Williams.

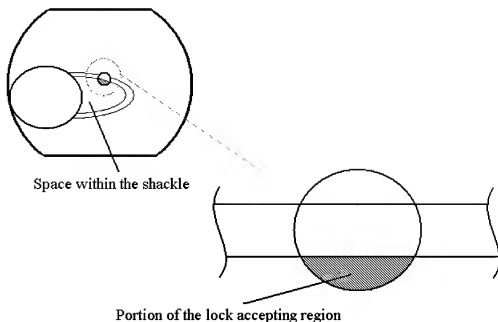
Wood discloses the invention substantially as claimed. Wood discloses the use of a pad lock (52) to lock the safety fastener. However, Wood does not explicitly disclose the pad lock being a code-lock. Williams teaches of a padlock being a code-lock (10), as in claim 25, wherein the lock has a plurality of numbered discs (66), as in claim 26, and the user can program the lock (column 3, line 52-column 4, line 6), as in claim 27, in the analogous art of lock assemblies use to secure containers in a lock state for the purpose of having a lock that does not need the use of

a key to place the padlock in an unlocked state. It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a code lock, as taught by Williams, in the safety-fastener of Wood in order to have a lock that does not need the use of a key to place the padlock in an unlocked state.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, filed January 7, 2010, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1, 2, 4-14, 17-21, 29-32 under 35 USC 102(b) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of U.S. Patent Number 4,159,015 to Gotto et al.

Applicant's arguments filed January 7, 2010, in regards to claims 22-28, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Responding to the argument that Wood does not disclose a safety-fastener inserting the lock-accepting region into the lock, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Taking the broadest reasonable interpretation of claim 22, the examiner takes the stance the fastener is claimed to be composed of only two components: an insertion region and the lock accepting region. Accordingly, the lock accepting region is comprised from many elements; of these elements is the upper portion of the drive member that has eyelet 50. Wherein, a portion of the eyelet is inserted into the space defined within the shackle of the lock to achieve the lock condition, see below. Moreover, the examiner is confused as to how a component defined to accept a lock is placed in the lock, clarification is greatly appreciated.



Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHRISTOPHER BOSWELL whose telephone number is (571)272-7054. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 - 4:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Cuomo can be reached on (571) 272-6856. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Peter M. Cuomo/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3673

Christopher Boswell
Examiner
Art Unit 3673

CJB /cb/
February 11, 2010